A TRIP TO COLORADO

XVII.-IN THE SOUTH PARK.

CAMP, SOUTH PLATTE RIVER, July 8 When we enemaped on the Arganesis, we write still it miles from Cifen City, by the practicable trail. Under ordinary circumstances, this would have been an easy jourtravel, the sky was threatening, our provisions were short, and there was no scattement on the way, except a few dies below us, in the Arkanaus Valley. Nevertheless, we determined to push on as far as possible, and, if need be, divide the party at the end of the day.

It was a little hard to come back to the normal diet of sait pork and biscuit, but Mr. Londoner, our faithful ally, set us the example. We slept soundly on clastic mattresses of fir, breakfasted early, and continued our slow way down took the precaution of attaching lariats to the wagontongue, whereby a catastrophe like that of the previous day was prevented. After this, the rough, broken country ceased, the valley opened out more broadly, and we sawor would have seen, but for gathering clouds-the Sahwatch Range. An irrigating ditch from the river pleasantly surprised us. Following it, we came to a large, inclosed field of wheat—the first since leaving the neighborhood of Denver. The place is called Frenchman's Ranche, from its owner, whom we saw at a distance, engaged in looking after his growing crops. It is a cheerful oasis in the wil-

Two miles further we crossed the Arkansas on a rude but substantial log bridge. The river is here a flashing, fearning terrent, about the size of the Saco at Conway. The road, clinging for a mile or two to the grassy meadows and scattered greves of the valley, gradually climbs along the hills on its eastern side, and then suddenly enters a narrow, winding glan. A little further to the south the great Canon of the Arkansas, through which no road has et been made, commences; and all the travel from the farming country below Cañon City to the mining regions about the head of the river must cross the lower part of the South Park. Fortunately, the mountain boundaries of the Park are here broad and low, and the passage of

of the Park are here broad and low, and the passage of them is not difficult. Not far from the commencement of the Arkansas Cañon there is a pass across the Sahwatch (the "Ponche Pass") into the great San Luis Park, which is drained by the Rio del Norte, and extends 250 miles southward into New-Mexico. Gov. Gilpin says that the San Luis Park is the center of the Continent—"the best gem upon its zone"—with a "volvety" atmosphere, and seenery of a cosmical character.

With the first winding of the glen we entered, the Arkansas Valley disappeared, and the scenery instantly changed. The hills were heaps of dark red boulders, arranged in finituable piles—Cyclopean pyramids, sometimes topped by single blocks, 29 or 30 feet in diameter, sometimes disposed so as to form apparent bastions in frogt of long, tambling ramparts. Every undulation of the ranges, far and near, ans crowned with these natural rains. Our of the thin, sandy soil, grew clumps of policies are pine with edible cones), which denoted a warmer climate than we had yet found in the mountains. The cactus, also, reappeared, and these two features gave asawage picturesqueness to the landscapes.

we had yet found in the mountains. The chetus, and, reappeared, and these two features gave a savage picturesqueness to the landscapes.

After a few scorching sun-bursts, the sky became overspread with a gray film, gathering into blockness along the Alpine ranges behind us. For mile after mile we wound through the labyrints of rocks and busby rines, a slow, straggling, and rather melancholy procession. My poor, shoeless pony could not be persanded to trot. Mr. D.'s mule refused to carry him, and he was added to the wagon-load, greatly discouraging its team. Mr. Byers's horse, alone, seemed equal to the emergency. Two of the party pushed ahead, in the hope of finding game, and the remainder of us lagged so much that we were obliged to camp at noon wishout overtaking them. The rest and pasture slightly encearaged our animals, but it was very evident that we could ne longer depend upon them.

We had traveled eight miles after entering the hills, before there were any signs of a "divide." What seemed to be the highest ridge then rose before us. Its creat was bare, and as we emerged from the trees and looked backward, a most remarkable landscape was revealed. Over a foreground of hull-tops, from which shot up hundreds of rocky tours and pyramids, we looked down into the Arkansas Valley, which here formed a bean several miles in breadth. Seen through the filmy atmosphere, the silvery sage-plains seemed to be transparent. The meandering lines of timber which marked the courses of the Arkansas

lines of timber which marked the courses of the Arkansus and its tributaries, were of the purest ultramarne hue. In the background, the intensely dark clouds, resting on the summits of the Sahwatch, were lifted in an arch, which was filled with a marcelous glow of palegray light, enshrining a great snow-peak in the center. This was the luminous part of the puture—all clse was seen through transparent shadow, the gradations of which were so exquisite, the tones so rare and delicate, that Color itself eachly secondly represent them.

transparent shadow, the gradations of and Color itself quisite, the tones so rare and delicate, that Color itself could scarcely represent them.

We picked up our folled hunters, whom we found sitting beside a fire, in an attitude of dejection, which may have been the effect of hunger. On the summit of the divide the rain began to fall, though not rapidly enough to obscure the beanty of the long and lovely valley on the other side. As we descended this valley, it soon became evident that we were not yet in the South Park; it turned westward and slanted toward the Arkansas. Mr. Byers and I held a consultation as we rode, he proposing that we twain should push on for Canon City, leaving the others (who had no lectures to deliver to make for Denver. To do this, however, we must take no bagoge, and very little provender, ride 20 miles further before camping, and run the risk of my pony giving out on the way. We were on the point of deciding for this plan, when the sky closed over as more darkly than ever, the rain fell in steady, freary streams, and the road (which meanwhile, had almost imperceptibly crossed another ridge and entered the South Park, divided into two trails. One of these, almost imperceptibly crossed another ridge and entered the South Park divided into two trails. One of these, Mr. Londoner informed us, led to the Sait Works, about five miles distant, where we could find food and shelter; the other to Cafion City, with a single deserted ranche on

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon: we were hungry, wet It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon: we were hungry, wet, and sore: our horses soemed scarcely able to drag their feet through the mud: the water was slowly scaking through our shoulders and trickling into our boots; and the heroic resolutions of half an hour previous rapidly melted away as we paused at the parting of the ways. Like many another, the narrow and difficult trail lost its self-denying attractions; the short and broad trail became suddenly very fascinating. The wind blew and the rain dusted more hurshly in our faces; we yielded, turned our horses' heads, and rode silently toward the Salt Works.

A lone mountain, glimmering draily across the melan-

dashed more haranly in our laces, we stead, dame our horses heads, and rode silently toward the Sait Works.

A lone mountain, glimmering dimly across the melancholy plain, was our bescon. Another hour brought to view a columnof smoke, rising from its base—the welcome sign of habitation and shelter! Then we saw grazing hords—white patches of saline incrustations—shantles and cabins, and just before nightfall the goal was reached. The house of Mr. Hait, the superintendent of the works, received our dripping party, so rejoiced to find warmth, food and protection from the storm, that I am afraid we were not fully aware of the inconvenience we coeasioned to our kindly hostess. Ourselves, blankets, saddles and other traps almost filled the little cottage; we made a solid circle around the stove; yet, somehow, the bountiful supper was swiftly and quietly prepared, and two strangers who came after his were received with equal hospitality. The life of a settler in Colorado necessarily entails these duties, and if they are always so cheerfully and kindly performed as as in our case, the Territory may be proud of its citizens.

duties, and if they are always so cheerfully and kindly performed as as in our case, the Territory may be proud of its citizens.

Mr. Hall gave me some information concerning the Salt Works, from which it appears that the yield of the springs, which are very strongly impregnated, is capable of supplying the wants of Colorado, for many years to come. In spite of the high price of labor, fuel and supplies, the production of salt is now vigorously and successfully carried on: the capacity of the works will soon be doubled. I ought properly, in my character of traveler, to have visited them: the curious reader, perhaps, may not be willing to excuse my neglect; but, at the time, I found it so much more agreeable to nurse my soaked existence beside the stove than to trudge a quarter of a mile in mud and rain, that I suppressed the voice of conscience. We all know, however, that a salt spring is like any other spring, except as to taste; that the water is evaporated by boiling, and that the importance of the works depends on the quantity and quality of the water. I believe Mr. Hall stated 20,000 gallous per day as the present yield: the percentage of salt is equal to that of the bost springs in the world.

That night, we filled the sofas, benches, and the floors of the kitchen and sitting-room. Fir in the trunk, I discovered, makes a much more uneasy bed than fir in the bough. Toward morning the sleepers were restless, and if we arose before the sun we deserved no special credit for it. The South Park was still moist, sodden and shrouded in mist. Cafion City being now out of the question, Colorado City and Pike's Peak were next discussed. Seventy-five miles, partly of very rocky travel, and no blacksmith's shop on the way, were altogether too much for my pony, and we finally decided to make for the little mining village of Fairplay, 20 miles distant, to the north. Thence to Denver is a three days' journey, along the South Platte. Our animals had enjoyed the richest pasturage during the night, and a lick of salt, so th

salinals had enjoyed the richest pasturage during the night, and a lick of sail, so that they were in rather better condidation of about 26,000." Why did he not publish, and a lick of sail, so that they were in rather better condidation of a lick of sail, so that they were in rather better condidation of a lick of sail, so that they were in rather better condidation. The part of the South Park is a nearly level plain, covered with the finest grass. Detached hills, or short mountains rather of the South show, occasionally interrupt the level; but, looking northward, the view always reaches to Mount Lincoln and the lofty summits of the central chain. On the eastern and southern sides the mountains are lower, although they rise toward Ple's Peak, which derives its apparent high and imposing appearance from its isolation. It is separated by a distance of 50 or 60 miles from the snowy spurs of the Rocky Mountains. The altitude of the South Park is considerably higher than that of the Arkanas Valloy: it is, in fact, squal to that of the Middle Park—between eight and nice though low for several hours, hiding the mountains, which constitute the finest feature of the Park accency. We passed Buildle Park—between eight and nice though low for several hours, hiding the mountains, which constitute the finest feature of the Park accency. We passed Buildle Park—between eight and nice though low for several hours, hiding the mountains, which constitute the finest feature of the Park accency. We passed Buildle Park—between eight and nice though the mean also informed that in not a few localities no effort thus just the to pinneter an eagle's neat on the top of a pinneter, and the prevention of their part of the section of their particles of the section of their particles and the prevention of their mean and part of the section of their particles and part of the section of their particles and part of the section of their particles and part of the part accentry. The part of the part is a part of the part accentry the part of the

tening, we determined to

ten miles more before night, road wes rolling, and still heavy from the rains, ag the low spurs and insteps of hills thrust out from ony range. We made slow and weary progress, but ter part of the way was illuminated with a wonderthe latter part of the way was illuminated with a wonderful sunset. Under the glowing orange of a cloud-bank in the east, the mountains around Pikes Peak lay in ashen shadow, and all the broad, intervening plain, rosy-gray, shiumered with faint, evanescent tints of green and tury oiss-blue and gold, where the light struck across it. This was no floeting effect: it lingered for at least half an hour, slowly durkening until the contrasts of light and shade became as weird and uncerthly as in some of the sketches of Doré. Before the stars appeared, we reached our destination, "Dan's Ranche," a two-story frame lavern, kept by a German. There was a dark, durly barreom, in which half a dozen miners were waiting for supper, good, clean beds and bed-rooms, and a landlady who conversed enthusiastically with me about Schiller.

rer, good, clean beds and bed-rooms, and a landarly who conversed enthusiastically with me about Schiller. Four or five miles north of this ranche lies Hamilton, at the foot of the Tarryall Pass, by which wagons cross the snowy range to Breckenridge. The soil, in all this portion of the Park, shows "color," and the beautiful swells and undulations which delighted our even are destined, no doubt, to be dug up, washed down and torn to pieces. Already hydraulic mining has commenced, and the yield of the earth is half an onnee a day, per man. This is the only part of Colorado where I have seen this form of mining anglest. There was a slight attempt at gardening,

large picture gives a fair representation of some of their forms (though the hight of his central peak is exaggerated, but he his not chosen their peculiar atmosphere.

When we had noticed Hamilton at a distance, and the two log-cabins which mark the site of the deserted town of Jefferson; when we had caught sight of Pike's Peak, through a long vista between the hills, passed tuited ranches where men were mundered, and meadows of peat which burned under all the Winter's snows—the boundary of the South Park was reached, and we climbed the bare steep from the summit of which we should look upon it for the last time.

At this point, it has the appearance of a hitle inclosed world, like the Valley of Mexico. The lesser undulations of the soil vanish, but the loftier ridges scattered over its surface and more or less wooded, make dark waves on its broad ground of faint golden-gray. At a distance of 20 or 30 miles, the colora appear transpatent still further the purple peaks, capped with snow, are painted on the air. The most distant tints are pale like trather than bine. On the right, the great snowy range carries its grand, solid positive features beyond the line where the Park becomes more of a vision than a reality, and its sharp rock shadows and snow-fields keen against the sky form a wonderful contrast, to the airy, sankt gleam of the platics below. On the one hand there is softness, delicate color and vanishing distance; on the other hight, strength and dezzing cleaness.

Yet, as I write, I feel only what my words fail to convey.

All the rarer and subtler qualities of the picture fade in the effort to express them. If the characteristic features of Rocky Mountain scenery can be inferred from the frag-ments of description scattered through these letters, I shall be satisfied. It is impossible to compress them into a single paragraph. Each day's travel, and almost every landscape of each day, has its own distinct individuality. p. r.

SENATOR CHAFFEE'S REPLY TO GOVERNOR CUMMINGS.

Siz: My attention has been called to a letter from Gov. Cummings, in your paper of the 4th inst., in which he attempts to explain his action in giving the certificate of election to Mr. Hunt, the non-elected Johnson candidate to Congress, and also to another letter, from the same source, in your issue of the 19th, wherein he asserts that " galvanized Rubel soldiers" voted for Mr. Chilcott, the Radical candidate, &c., &c. These letters, like everything emanating from that gentleman in regard to Colorado, are calculated to mislead the public, both as to its population and resources, and its true condition, politically

Section 36, page 81, of the Laws of Colorado says: "The Secretary of the Territory, Auditor, Treasurer, or any two of them, in the presence of the Governor, shall proceed within fifty days after the election, and sooner if all the returns be received, to canvass the votes given for all territorial officers, and the Governor shall give a certificate of election to the persons having the highest number of votes for each office." When the returns were all received the Board of Canvassers notified the Governor of the fact, and that they would proceed to canvass the votes at a certain time. Mr. Hunt being Territorial Treasurer, and not feeling competent to act in his own case, resigned, and John Wanless, an active associate in this Copper-

and not feeling competent to act in his own case, resigned, and John Wauless, an active associate in this CopperJohnson scheme, was promptly appointed by Gov. Cummings, and thus became one of the Board. Gov. C. then tried to get the Board to adjoorn twenty days, alleging that other business called him to another part of the Territory. The majority of the Board chose to obey the law, which says they shall proceed "boarer if all the returns be received." They adjourned only until the next day. When they again met, Cummings snatched up the returns as they jay on the table ready to be examined, and attempted to leave the room. Being prevented by one of the Board, he figured them up in a corner with a pencil by himself, he then three them back on the table, and in a violent manner declared that it would make no difference what they did. Mr. Hunt was elected, and he should give him the certificate, which he did do before the result of the canvass was declared.

Subsequently the Board proceeded to canvass the votes from all the counties, and found Mr. Chilcott elected by a majority of 168 rotes, and gave hims a certificate accordingly. His object in effecting an adjournment for twenty days was to gain time enough to procure the removal of the Hon. F. Hall, Socretary of the Treasury, who is a high-minded, honorable gentleman, and would not become a party to this infamous proceeding, and get a man appointed who would. In this he only succeeded in part. The removal of Mr. Hall's removal, the Board of Canvassers had performed their duty according to law.

I was present in Denver during this whole transaction, and can prove the above, in relation to the canvass, to be substantially true by many of the citizens who were in the room and narrated these facts to me, and will certify to them in due time. His argument to justify this frund, that a Delegate is not a Territorial officer, "is too filmy to direct serious thought. An officer elected by the people of the whole Territory is eminently a Territorial officer," is too li

tains, yet many a weary mile still intervened. The plain terminated in a belt of scattering timber, then dropped down a slope into broad meadows, crossing which we found outselves on the edge of a bind, with the main stream of the South Plaite foaming filty fort below us.

feet that at the last session of the Legislature be approved and signed a memorial to Congress in which one of the main reasons set forth why the memorial should be granted was, that our population was over 50,001. He says for the that if "Mr. Chaffee had known that I was so near at

inous henore he left, and certain of his friends feel a little sour on that necessary. Perhaps a consistention of straw hats. So, will be sent from the last to liquidate.

He also declures the State organization a "sham—a bogus thing." No better evidence of the falsity of this statement is necessary than the fact, that the people called a Convention which framed a Constitution that every one concodes well-diapped to the wants and growing interests of the State—the people railied it by a small majority over the solid vote of the Mexican population; elected State Officers at a subsequent election, in which every porton of the Territory participated, thus showing general nequiescence; provided for a meeting of the Legislative Assembly to elect United States Senators, at which every member was present; passed a joint resolution with but one dissenting voice, asking admission of the State, and never during the pendency of the bill before Congress for seven months did the people remonstrate, except the few colered people who were prompted to such action by the craftiness of Cummings, but who at present most conductally repudiate him and his performances. The Constitutional Convention requested the Governor to certify a copy of the Constitution to the President, if it should be adopted by the people at the election called for that purpose. This he refused to do. But that he was ever called upon to make any other certificate is utterly false, and his statement in the case a base fabrication. The incalculable injury the Territory has suffered at the hands of this runs rundous man as tovernor, by his misrepresentations of their people and the rot of forgery; by his tyrandical bearing toward officers in colorialized branches of the Government, and his usurpations of their functions; his attempt to override the voice of the people, legally expressed at the ballot-box; his subsequent usurpation of the functions of the Board of Canvassers; his giving his certificate to the defeated cannalisate of the Copperhead party, notwit

standing.

One word on the question of right to be heard in this case of State organization. I am one of the oldest citizens of Colorade. Am now and always have been identified with its interests and people. Have been honored by them with a seat in three Legislatures and was Speaker of the House of Representatives. I was fairly chosen by a large majority of the State Legislature to represent the people in this matter as one of the Senators from that State. I am new just returned from my constituents and know I am carrying out their wishes. By what authority does Alexander Cummings interfers in this case? By the authority of Andrew Johnson alone, who sent him out to sure never will. It is, to be the people striving for self-government, and Alexander Cur people striving to perpetuate his tyrannical power or mings striving to perpetuate his tyrannical power or mings. Adrian Mah. Nov. 23, 1895.

ASSASSINATION OF DR. ROBINSON.

The last act of Mormon villainy reported from Great Sait Lake City, was the premeditated and prearranged assassination of Dr. Robinson, an account of which has proved to be but an ill-disguised farce, was held, and, to leceive people at a distance, a large reward is offere | for | the discovery of the murdeters. The prosecution before the coroner's court was conducted by the Hon. John B. Weller, who thus summed up the result of the investiga-

Soft, Dr. Roldmon, under the advice of his seamss! goes to the house of the Mayor to give notice that he intends to hold the City responsible for the damages which he had sustained by the wanton destruction of his peroperty. The Mayor as soon as he ascertained who he was ordered him to leave his house. On the very next day after the publication of this seens, between the hours of 11 and 12 p. m. a man goes to the bause of the doctor, after he had rethred to bed, wakes him up, tells him that a brother of his (Jones) had broken his leg by the fail of a mule—that he was suffering very much, and required his professional services immediately. The doctor hastily throws on his ciothes and proceeds with his man upon what he regarded a mission of mercy. At a distance of 17s steps from his dwelling he was struck over the head two blows with some sharp instrument, and then inmediately shot through the brain. The shrick of the doctor when he was struck, and the report of the pistoi, a cre heard by a number of witnesses. Two gentlemen in a bearding house (distant from the steens of the nurrher about 150 steps) who had not yet retired to bed, hearing the noise, simpled to the window and saw three man mining to the east at full speed. They went down stairs, and in a very few minutes found the murdered man, one remaining on the ground and the other of the window and saw three man mining to the cast at full speed. They went down stairs, and in a very few minutes found the murdered man, one remaining on the ground and the other (Mr. Winner) goes to the City Hall for the Yolice. He finds the Chief and five of his nean sitting by the stove, all of whom had shortly before returned from the circus. The Chief directs his men to go down at once and investigate the matter, and then retires to bed. Arriving at the scene of the murder, one polycoman goes for Dr. Ormsby is distance of some 300 yards, who is too much indisposed to go out. Three other more of the murder. Sie wildly ussless to the Hall and insists upon the removal of the bo

Previous to this the police return to the City Hall and retire to bed.

The Chief of Police goes down to the scene of the marder the third day after. The Mayor is informed of the marder at 10 octock the next day after it occurred.

And upon this evidence I have a few plain questions to propound, which I will leave you and others to answer. I do not propose to discuss them, simply because I could not do so without imcreasing the excitement which already exists, and produce an exasperated state of feeling, which could not at the present time result in any public good.

Previ I fry associate, Judge Stout, the City Attorney, had been mardered under the circumstances Dr. Robinson was, would the Police have exhibited a greater degree of vigilance and energy?

nee round a greater agreement region of the specific state of the strength of the strength of the specific state of the specific sta

derer!
Fourth: Would any portion of the 500 special police have been called into requisition or ordered on duty!
Fifth: Would any of the numerous witnesses who saw the measuring fleeing from their bloody work have been able to recognize and name them! recognize and mane them?

Sixth: Have we not utterly failed to prove, after full investigation, that Dr. Robinson had a personal enemy in the world, and have we not proved that he had difficulties with none ex-

cept the city authorities?

Neventh: Is there any evidence that he had done anything to make personal enemies, unless it was having the Chief of Police and two others bound over to answer a charge of riot?

Eighth: Would he have been murdered if he had not by his land claim raised a question as to the validity of the city charter.

charter! Ninth: Would the ten-pin alley have been destroyed if it had not been his property, and that he had a suit pending against the City!

Tenth: Would the Mayor of the City have ordered him out of his house two days before he was murdered, if he had not under-

the City!

Tenth: Would the Mayor of the City have ordered him out of his house two days before he was murdered, if he had not understood that he claimed damages from the city for the wanton destruction of his property!

Eleventh: Is it not remarkable that a gang of men could go to a bowling alley, nearly surrounded by houses, within 60 steps of the most public street of the city, between the hours of il and 12 at night, demolish the windows, and break np with axes and sledges the alley, and no witnesses found to identify the men, or who knew anything whatever about the perpetrators of the act!

Twelfth: Are not the jury satisfied that some witnesses have withheld evidence calculated to fasten guilt upon certain parties, because they feared personal violence!

Thirteenth: Is dere not an organized influence here which prevents the detection and punishment of men who commit acts of violence upon the persons or property of "Gentles"!

Fourteenth: If a Mormon of good standing bad been murdered, would the Mayor, to whom the Chief of Police reports, have been inforwed of the act before 10 o'clock the next day!

Fifteenth: Would the Chief of Police have gone to bed as soon as he heard of the crime, and waited three days before he visited the scene of the murder; and preventing them from settling in this Territory!

Seculeath: Was the murder committed for the purpose of striking terror into the "Gentlies," and preventing them from settling in this Territory!

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HAWAIL

EXPECTED REVIVAL OF TRADE-STEAMSHIP LINES-THE WHALE FISHERIES—SUGAR CULTIVATION AND EABOR -- CHARGE IMMIGRATION-DEGREESE OF THE HAWAHAN POPULATION-THE CHINESE DIS-PASE-JUALOUSY OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE-PRO-JECT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL DANK-INTRODUCTION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

or Our Special Correspondent. Honolulu (that is, in the Hawaiian vernacular, Fairnaven) is jubilant in view of a prespective revival of trade. Steam will soon connect this port with both shores of the Pacific, and the resumption of the whaling business by New-Hedford will, it is expected, bring hither this season a large whaling fleet. Honolulu will, however, soon discover that the arrangement by which they are to have monthly steam communication with Japan and China

monthly steam communication with Japan and China cannot be permanent.

The Pacriic Mail Steamship Company will find it impossible to compete with a line which the English are likely to establish, save by giving the Sandwich Islands a wide berth. Time is everything in a question of this character. The direct route in going from San Francisco to Yokohama, in Japan, is 4,761 miles by the rhomb line. By diverging from that line so as to take this port in her way a steamer must traverse 5,968 miles, making a difference of 747 miles, or three days sail, to which add the loss of another day for detention.

On the return voyage, the loss of time will be still greater, for the n the steamer should sail on the great circle which gives 4,551 miles between Yokohama and San Francisco, but on diverging down to this latitude the distance is prolonged 957 miles, involving a loss of four days, to which add another day's loss for adverse instead of favorable winds, and still another for detention here, and it will be seen that Asia and America are separated six days further by this Sandwich Islands arrangement, involving a less to the public on the round trip of 10 days, and an extra expensiture on the part of the Company of above \$20,000.

A coaling station on the route is such a desideratum for

\$20,000.

A coaling station on the route is such a desideratum for the Company that but for the certainty of a successful corruption on the part of foreigners for the silks and teas of the East, this port would be gladly availed of for that purpose. At the present time it is all important to American interests in the Pacific that we should have the most rapid communication possible with China and Japan, and on the completion of railroad communication between

New-York and San Francisco, it will, if possible, be of yet greater consequence.

Considerations of this nature induced Congress at its last session to absolve the company from that part of its contract which required its vessels to put in each way at Honolulu, but unfortunately a condition was appended which bears on the company too hard for acceptance, a condition, too, that serves no valuable purpose. It requires them to make 13 instead of 12 trips a year.

It is believed that in the ensuing session of Congress this matter will be made straight. Our interest demands steam communication between these islands and San Francisco, but we can derive no advantage by connecting the Hawahans to Asia by steam. By all means let Californians and Kanakas have a line of steamers. We are all concerned in such an enterprise, but it is necessary that both coasts of the Pacific, an ocean eminently Amerthat both coasts of the Pacific, an ocean eminently American, should be approximated with the least possible loss

of time.

For many years past there has been a falling off in the whale fisheries. Sperm and right whales became scarce, and when, in consequence of the Rebellion Anglo-Robel pirates infested the Pacific, whaling almost cassed. Now these animals are said to have become "more plenty and less shy," and it is reported that a fleet of 60 or 70 whalers has left New-Bedford and adjacent ports for presenting that form of industry which brings to Honoldiu its service of each present of the present of the

After steamers and whalers as means of communication here, came sugar and labor. These islands are admirably adapted for the cultivation of sugar. An acre will here visid from two to three time, and even five time of sugar have been obtained from an acre of this fertile soil. The average yield is 50 per cent greater than that of a Louisiana plantat; n of the same area. Many varieties have been independent of the same area. The properties of cane. Ten good rottoon crops in succession have been taken from one field and once planting. There is one variety of striped cane, which is almost unknown in other parts of the world, the pseude (no blossom), that is, it giver arrows planters have therefore more time for accurage the product.

Last year between 8,000 and 9,000 tuns were exported, and a larger exportation is expected this year. The first element of success in profitable sugar cultivation is guar-sinteed by the fertility and adaptability of the soil; but they complain of deficiency of labor and of the low price of sugar. Give us cheap labor, say the planters, "and we will supply the British Columbian, Californian and Anstralian markets." Undoubtedly they can. But how is cheap labor to be obtained in a country which is on-derpeouled, and which is in process of depopulation? Lake the rest of the world which is in quest of cheap labor. Hawaiian planters, or rather white planters in Hawaii, look to Chins. Seventeen years ago, Chinese "coolies" or laborers were imported on private account, and six years later we find the late King Kammehammeha III., in addressing his Legislature expressing dissatisfaction with the result of Chinese emistation, and suggestincipal customers. After steamers and whalers as means of communication

and six years later we had the expressing dissatisfaction III., in addressing his Legislature expressing dissatisfaction in the result of Chinese emigration, and suggestion immigration of la HI, in addressing his Legislature expression, and suggestwith the result of Chinese emicration, and suggesting measures for promoting immigration of laborers from other Polynesian groups, as affording a preferable class, more readily acclimated
and more congenial than those of the Mongolian
race. None of those groups are over populated, if indeed
these too kee not decreasing in numbers, therefore no help
was obtained from that quarter. About a score of Micronesians have, however been introduced, and a renewed
effort to meet the want by sending for Chinese laborers.
The Hawaiian Government undertook to supply the demand and commissioned an agent to go to Chine and
culist emigrants. This has brought an accession of 600 to
the Chinese population, which now numbers between 2,000
and 3,000. Planters who desired the sorvice of these
immigrants were allowed to engage them by paying \$90 a

the Chinese population, which now numbers between 2,000 and 3,000. Planters who desired the sorvice of these immigrants were allowed to engage them by paying \$00 a head to the Government, and \$4 a month to the laborarialso maintenance and medical attendance for a period of five years, when the apprenticeship fexpires: after which period, the Chinaman can obtain \$12 and \$16 a month wages. An arrangement of this character if carried out in good faith must be advantageous to the poorly feel and poorly feelad natives of the Middle Kingdom. Skilled labor, such as carpenters and the like, receive \$3.50 to \$1 a day, and pay only \$1 a week for board.

Allied to the labor question is that of the depopulation of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the prospective extinction of the people of Polynesia—for all the inhabitants of the groups of islands appear to be doomed to extinction, the most highly favored among them merely being able to hold their own. Here, where the vices and diseases of white men have been most rampant, depopulation has been most rapid. But these are not the vole causes of the proximate extinction of the Hawaiian people, forin remote districts of these islands, where they are inoperative, population is on the decrease. At one place it was lately found that among 80 married women only 40 were found to have given birth to children. This is not the place for discussing the causes of this deplorable decay of an anniable and a noble looking race. To whatever it may be stributed, this much seems certain, that inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands will, at no distant period, be composed of Americans and Chinamen of two castes, one dominant, the other proteary.

Chinese immigragtion is beginning to be regarded with

of Americans and Chinamen of two castes, one dominant, the other protetary.

Chinese immigragation is beginning to be regarded with disfavor by the Kanakas, or natives of the Sandwich Islands. The cargoes lately imported from Heng Kong by the Hawaiian Government have proved a worthless and desperate set. It is said the district courts of Kanai and Manai have a full share of "coolies" of their calendars, and that trials with such witnesses are a mockery of justice. There is no prejudice of Kanakas against Chinamen, nor are they jealous of them, but they are beginning to fear them, partly on account of their lawlessness, and partly because Chinamen have introduced leprosy into the country.

partly because Chinamen have introduced leprosy into the country.

I visited the hospital for lepers near this city, and found the patients suffering from that form or the malady—tuberculous—which prevails to a slight extent, but in a severe form in Canton. It is called by the Kanakas the Chinase disease, and by common consent its introduction is attributed to Chinamen. It is a new disease to the natives, and attacks them more readily than it does Chinamen in China. Forty cases are under treatment, and there are 162 at a lazaretio on the Island of Manliki. These hospitals have hardly been in operation one year, the subject having engaged attention but recently. About 100 have been discharged, cured ander the use of lodde of potassium. Too much circumspection cannot be exercised by the Sanitary authorities of San Francisco in ghading against the introduction of this hideous disease through Chinese laborers. It is true that it searcely ever attacks white men, but it is more the less to be feared on that account; under new conditions it might assume a new character, and should not be suffered to find victums among any class in the United States.

Just before the Robellion the opinion began to prevail among the European residents on the Sandwich Islands that efforts to prevent an American ascendency here were fulle. When, however, they discovered, as they thought, that our Republic was a failure, they gathered courage and strength and began to make a bold stroke for absolutism. By a sort of cox p de ctat, they distranchised about one-third of the population. Universal suffrage had hitherto prevailed, and corresponding alterations were made in the Constitution of the country, which, but for anticipated opposition on the part off American residents, would have been still more anti-Democratic. The neutrality of the Government took ifs tone from Earl Russell and French at tempted to establish themselves as rulers of this country, and now it seemed as if the allies had only to come to terms among themselves and a Bermud I visited the hespital for lepers near this city, and found

downment took its tone from Earl Russell and The London Times. Thrice have the English and French at tempted to establish themselves as a filers of this country, and now it seemed as if the allies had only to come to terms among themselves and a Bermuda should arise to menace our Pacific coast.

Both France and England have employed religion to promote their religious objects, the former openly and officially, the latter covertly and indirectly. The Gallice and the Anglican Charches had the presumption to declare that the Christianization of this country was a spurious work, that Hawaiian converts were mere hypocrites. A large portion of the foreign community proposed a Sybaritie to a Puritanic administration of affairs; hence various agencies were cooperating to destroy American influence on the Sandwich Islands. But the failure of the Rebellion has demonstrated to these foreign adventurers that American principles must ere long prevail, and changes for the better are already observable. There was a turn in the title indeed when the Shenandoah burnt an Hawaiian vessel near Ascension Island to prevent her from conveying intelligence of the appearance of that pirate on whaling ground. It was held that her case was one for which reparation might be fairly demanded from the British Government.

It is not often that people here are agitated by political questions, yet during the last legislative session there

were two subjects that occupied public attention for a considerable period. An attempt was made by the Minuster of Finance to examine a National Hank. He asked for power to issue \$21,0 0 in notes redeemable on presentation, and \$20 bonds paying 6 per cost interest and redeemable 20 years hence. The currency of the country is American gold and silver, which is much liked by natives and foreigners, there being a great prejudice against paper money. But the thovernment project was opposed mainly because it was believed to be their intention to make these bonds, when once in circulation, a level tender. But the Government preject was opposed mainly because it was believed to be their intention to make these honds, when once in circulation, a legal tender, which would, it was believed, inflict the evil of a depreciated currency on the people and drive out American gold and silver. "Better return," said the natives, "to the doctooth meney of former days." So great was the opposition that in the Legislative Assembly only three votes were obtained in favor of the ministerial scheme. As, however, the curtailment of the elective franchise had made the Government very powerful, and as the experiment of popular government was at that time supposed to be a failure, the Minister might safely force his measure through the Legislative Assembly. He tried it, first winning over by hopes of personal advantage of paper money to many members, he induced one-third of them to favor a reconsideration of the question. It was unfortunate for the scheme that the King and his Minister of Finance did not sustain a very high reputation in matters financial. When his Majesty was a prince he became insolvent just before he succeeded to the royal dignity, and the legal gentleman who then managed his affairs showed so much skill, that to him was intrusted the monetary affairs of the kingdom. When now-tried friends, therefore, brought forth their project, it was met with suspicion at the outset. During the reconsideration the Minister became inconsed against the leader of the opposition, he induced the presiding officer to vacate the chair, and, taking the seat himself, he ordered the contrusacions member to cease speaking, and, the orator rejusing to be allened, he ordered the sorgenat-at-arms to romove him from the Chamber. This invasion of the rights of the Assembly was net with loud demonstrations of resentment. Prince William stood up for the Commoner, and to show his earnestness, stripped for a fight, and a fight there would have been had not the Minister vacated the chair, when the Speaker resumed authority, the house adjourned, and

chair, when the Speaker resumed authority, the house adjourned, and the Government dropped the obnoxious measure.

The other exciting question during the late session of the Hawaiian Legislative Assembly arose from the fact that Dr. Hildebrand, who had been sent to China and the Straits of Malacca to collect animals and plants for acclimating, had sent a barrel of snakes which was on its way to Honolule. The proposition could not have occasioned more consternation had it been made in Iroland, and, as might have been expected the newspaper articles that exhibited excitement were written by a Milesian magistrate domiciled here. These islanders have been greatly benefited by the introduction of animals and plants from abroad, a work that was commenced by Vancouver; it began with cattle and caded with bees, until the Government lately decided on instituting something new. As Dr. Hildebrand found in Java a snake that lived on rats and, that moreover was not venoments, he thought their introduction into these islands might prove serviceable, as the ravaging of rats in rice-fields is so great as almost to render rice cultivation impracticable, but the opposition to the proposed remedy for that evil was so strong that excitement was only allayed by the passage of a law against the introduction of venomous replies. It was supposed that as the snakes which were on route were innocessous they might be safely landed, but the Doctor, on arriving at San Francisco, being informed of the antiaphridian excitement, and being told by a naturalist that his snakes were venomous, he threw the barrelful into the sea.

A good degree of success has setended the experiment thus far, excepting the serpent misadventure and the loss of deer by dogs. A scarce species of birds have been set locae and promise to prove useful. Some years since frogs were tried in the taro patches, but they soon died out. It is gratifying to observe the enlighted efforts which the Hawaiian Government is making for daveloping the resources of those islands, and

THE CHARACTER OF WILLIAM PENN.

RESPECTED FRIEND: For a number of years a contant reader of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and a warm sympathizes with its progressive spirit and high aims in general, I cannot but be sorry when I see in a leading editorial that it lends itself to the support, in even so small a degree, to slanders, long since proved files, on one of the first names in English history. It refer to the mention made of Macaulay's treatment of William

sociam duty, it should be careful not to allow itself it a light paragraph, to make incidental assertions which, coming from such a source, tend to keep alive slanders which have not only becan disproved, but have east a blot never to be effaced, upon their autitor's memory. Respectfully,

Philip delphia, 11th mo., 3d, 1866.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

A CORRECTION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Siz: In your issue of Wednesday, I it. I a communication with the above title, and also the few lines of elitorial calling attention to the same. I take a deep interest in Brazilian affairs, but have not the slightest material interest in any scheme of emigration or colonization for Brazil or any other country. I mention this that I may more fully command the confidence of the public when I say that the writer of yesterday's communication is laboring under some very great misapprehension of the facts. The Government of Brazil has been very desirous of obtaining agriculturists and laborers to settle in South America. They tried a very expensive experiment of "colonization," as it was termed, of Germans. Agents were employed, who deserved the Government as well as the emigratis, and the whole thing, from the bad management, proved a shameless piece of jobbery and corruption—only equaled by some of the New York City contracts.

When the late Echellion ended, many Southern planters swore to leave their native country and bury their griefs far away in Mexico and Brazil. Brazil, not torn by internal strife as poor Mexico seriously entertained the matter, and in the proper department (which answers to our Barraen of the Interior) made our rules and regulations to and this emigration. It had no manner of connection with the war in Paraguay, as your correspondent hints. The then Minister of Agriculture and Public Works made a contract with the United States and Brazil. Mail Steamship Company to take out enigrants at a certain rate. Applications were immercus, and it was found necessary, where accepts of the Brazilian Government knew nothing of the emigrans, to secure their presence on board by a fee of Ex, which is so in the rest of the Brazilian Government knew nothing of the emigrans, to secure their presence on board by a fee of Ex, when a full proper of the minister of Agriculture and Public with we.

Baalli, Emishavior Agency, New York, 1866.

Purser of Stemmer— leave trend Mr. A. B., after sailing of the Seamor, F Sin: In your issue of Wednesday, Int. Ja commu-

AGREMMENT.—The interruped, in construction of the Imperial Emigrant Agrice, hereby agrees to sail for Bratit, as emigrant, with upon the following conditions, which he blads innesit to shide by fathfurily:

First: To purchase land for cultivation or grazing on that terms specified on the back of this agreement. These lands will be mort-gased to the Imperial Government of Birstil, as a guaranty for the advances made by that Government of Transportation, which will be the sum of \$500 children half price.

Second: To give satisfactory security for his debt to the Government in case he should profer some other branch of labor than that of faming. In this case, the payment must be effected within one year after arrival.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuhe. Sir: I observe, in your issue of Saturday, that you

take The Evening Post to task for its sophistry in the matter of linking Free Trade with Free Soil, Free Speech and the like,

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

The weather of yesterday was variable enough to give every shade of desire something to be mankful for at some period of the time between sunrise and smuset, excepting the alers in furs and skates, of which no thought could be taken, while the mercury ranged no lower than is its wont in the early September. Occasional gleams of warm suaside insured at least momentary thanksgiving upon the part of church goers, visitors or target-shouters; the frequent showers gave oppor-tunity for thanks by the itherant unbrella dealers, while the Hendly, drizzling intervals were just such as certain gioony misenthropes always rejoice in as affording ample line suicide and crime.

The notes of our reporters, given below, show how the day was observed in this city and vicinity. Services were held in most of the churches, many of the pastors taking occasion to refer to the moral and political situation of the country and our own city. The Rev. Dr. Cheever preached against the Consti-tational Amendment as tending to keep the colored race in vasedage and serfdom. The Rev. Heavy Ward Beecher gave a very interesting review of the course of the nations of the earth toward civilization and Christianity during the year, saying of the Irish who seek to regenerate their land, that America offers more hope to them than does their own fand. The Rev. Dr. Chapla preached upon the illustration which the year had given of the trite truth that good must ever prevail over evil, saying of the result of the recent elections that it was "grander that any victories of the battle-lield, sublimer in its triumphs and sublime in the acquiescence of all parties in the result."

In the charitable institutions of the city, and in the private charities whose claims upon the benevolent were presented to vesterday's Thint Nr. the celebration of the day was hearty and commendable, as will be seen from the following reports.

IN THE CHURCHES.
GOOD, AND NOT EVIL, THE ULTIMATE FACT-SURMON BY THE REV. DR. CHAPIN.

BY THE REV. DR. CHAPIN.

The congregation of the Rev. Dr. Chapin's church assembled for Thanksgiving service in the large Hall of Cooper Institute. There was a full attendance in spite of the storm. The music was peculiarly litted for the service, and artistically executed by the excellent choir. Previous to the sermon a collection was taken for the benefit of the discrying poor of all the confidence of the confidence of the discrying poor of all the confidence of the confide collection was taken for the benefit of the descring poor or as classes. Dr Cuatrix announced that the new church creeked by this Society on the corner of Fifth-ac, and Forry fifth-ac, will be dedicated next Monday afternoon, arrives to commence at 2 o clock. The church will be regulately operated for Divine service a week from next Sunday. On Monday Dea 10, at 75 p. m., the church will be opened for the sale of pears and on that day, at 3 ciclesk p. m., the church will be open for inspection by visitors and those who desire to purchase pers.

verse:

"He that goods forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubteess come again with rejoicing bringing his sheaves with him."

This Psalim relates to the return of the Jervish extices from
Bahvion. They had been restored to their own land, laden with
gold and precious things, wherewith to reducid the Tempie of
Jerusalem. They had come again rejoicing, bringing they
sheaves with them. Beside its relation to this particular cases,
the text announces a general law, expectally applicable to this
econsion. This application Dr. Chapin considered in two
points. The first of those he assumed to be true via. that the universe. Look at England! The English conservative idea was possession, without agitation; that is, those that are in unlisturied, and those that are out kept out. A single state-smadies and the whole surface of society is transformed. Men is masses and crowds are moved by a common impulse tending to liberty. Again. War broke out in Europe, and many expected that if would rend Europe assinder. What has come out of it Not disintegration, but order. Not the order that reigns in Warsaw, but the order of national life and unity. German nationality, German unity, and a power consolidated on the Schee. It means bismark checkmating Napoleon. (Applause of There was a nation went forth weeping, bearing precious accessed in the terminal production of the Schee. It means bismark checkmating Napoleon. (Applause of There was a nation went forth weeping, bearing precious accessed in the terminal production of Petrarch and of Rienzi have burst forth, and Venice is encircled within the golden band of national peace. (Applause And, in our own country, after a seed-sowing of blood and treasure, two great results have been vencheaded to as. The nation, after its victory in the field, trembled for the result in the scheduler of the result of the results for the results for the results of the second of the results for the re Bright in his lite speech in Trelaction that the eves of the Irish are turned to the setting sun, and elequently hoped that America would prove worthy of the confidence roposed in her.

The services closed with the singing of the national hymn, "My Country 'its of Thee," in which the audience cordinally joined.

THE YEAR OF VICTORY-SERMON BY THE REV. HENRI

THE YEAR OF VICTORY—SERMON BY THE REV. HENRI WARD BEECHER.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beechers preached to an evertowing congregation at the Plymouth Church, his text being the xvith verse of the 23d chapter of Exodus.

And the feast of barvesi, the first froits of thy labors, which then has sown in the field; and the feast of ingathering sakes at the end of the year, when then hast gathered in thy labors out of the field.

This is the origin of thankgiving. We sow and lose sight of our grain; it dues that it may live. Affairs are like husbandry. They have their sowing and seeming burial and death and then germination and resurrection and growth struggie, when in some strange year and with unlooked for haste affairs that long had dragged culminate, and in a reviewment more is gained than before in a century apparently. We forget that all the years are sne process, and that the end is apart of the beginning and of all the intermediate stages. This has beenn year of victory the world over—never, perhaps, before has therebeen such an in-gathering, and to-day is the feast of the fingathering of the vorid—not of grain but of men. The causes of national prosperity have continued to develop and none have been overruled. Schools, enterprise, commerce, and war, the great civilizers of time, have been vehemently busy in the year past, but the fruits of the past workings have never so much appeared in any single year as in this. Hussia is a world of itself, an incoherent population of divers nationalities. It has been overruled. Schools, enterprise, commerce, and war, the pread civilizers of time, have been vehemently busy in the year past; but the fruits of the past workings have never so much appeared in any single year as in this. Hussia is a world of itself, an incoherent population of divers nationalities. It has yet to pass through almost as many catastrophes as the geological world did before it was fitted for the present race of men, but the tendencies of the empire seem to be unmistakably and unmistakeoly disclosing. It is away from barbarism and toward civilization that the empire tends. Long is the road upon which this nation travels, but the end thereof is to be constitutional liberty, and this year has seen no backward slep, but the vista has opened more and more, and the sympathes that connect all who seek the development of man and the welfare of nations is more and more clustering around about the Government and the people of Russia. Great Britain is passing through an ordeal whose issue none may preside. Heredointes seem deatined ere long to national independence, and that with the consent of the parent island. Volcanto frehand is again in cruption. A people of brilliant qualities are the frish. They do well everywhere but at home. They thrive by mingling with other nationa, they profit all other people except those to whom they belong. Among themselves they make the profit and other people except those to whom they belong. Among themselves they make the profit and other people except those to whom they belong. Among themselves they make the profit and other people except those to whom they belong to other nations brilliant countries, including emotions and tough and hardy industry. They are parsitic at home indigenous only by emigration. Aixed with the colder Saxon blood they give the carbonic gas after new born with genuine the profit of the profit o